BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE TIMES ILLUSTRATED BY KNOX'S HATS.—Nothing could be more conclusive of the general property than the great number of Knox's superb Hats, now daily seen in Eroadway and other fashioashle thorough-fares. Worn by all classes of the maculine geoder, they be-speak the maker's popularity and the discernment and good taste of the public. Knox is at No. 128 Fulton-st.

Pic-Nic Hars .- A full supply of this popular Summer Straw Hat at retail as introduced by LEARY & Co., Leaders of Fashion, Astor House, Broadway

LACE CURTAINS AND MARSEILLES QUILTS — A large variety, just received per steamer Africa in lots to suit purchasers, by GREENWAY, BROTHER & Co., No. 45 Broadway. Reduction of Straw Goods at FREE-

Man's, No. 90 Fulton-st. White Beavers, Panama and Braid Hats, reduced 20 percent. FREEMAN, No. 90 Fulton-st., near Gold. Several Cases of Embroidered and Stitched Shirt Bosoms, of the most unique and elegant pat-terns, and exquisitely worked on the finest material, have just been received directly from Parls by G. T. GREEN, No. 1 Astor House.

CONSOLATION IN WARM WEATHER .-Those troubled with profuse perspiration during the hot weather, should call at No. 194 Bowery, and examine the celebrated "Zephyr Merino Under-Vesta," for summer wear. They are gentle absorbents of perspiration, cooling, clattic, and an effectual safequard against any sudden child. RANKIN & Co., Hosiery and Undergarments, No. 194 Bow-

JENNINGS & CO .- THE SECRET OF THEIR JENNINGS & CO.—THE SECRET OF THEIR
SUCCESS.—During the twenty-seven years JENNINGS & CO.
have been in business, the ready-made clothing trade in
this city has multiplied a hundred fold. Yet this celebrated
firm retain the lead they took at first, by formising what no
other cetabilishment in the United States has ever furnished,
viz: ready-made clothing as fashionable in cut, as faithfully
made, and as beautifully trimmed and finished, as any made
to measure in New-York, or any other city. The connoisseur sees at once that there is an air, a style, a genuine gentility, about their coats, sacks, vests, pantaloons, etc., which
is looked for in vain in the "cheap ready-made clothing" of
the day. Their articles are not merely made up to sell, but
to satisfy the appreciating tasts of the discriminating portion
of the public, while their prices are at the same time very
moderate. Jennings & Co., 281 Bloadway, American Hotel.

NEW STYLES AT UNION-HALL .- The latest novelties at this Mammoth Clothing Warehouse, cor-ner of Fulten and Nassausta, are those cool, delightful White Linen Duck Coats and Striped Seer-suckers. There is nothing like them in the market as regards cut, quality or cheapness.

ANDREWS & LANPHIER, Merchant Valiors, have removed from No. 205 to No. 627 Broadway, (Browster's Marbhe Buildings, between Houston and Bleeck-st-sts.) where they are prepared to furnish articles in their time at the shortest notice, and the most fastionable materials.

THE UNION HALL FUROR .- Never in THE UNION HALL FUNOR.—Never In
the history of the Clothing business in this city has there
been such a continuous rush as to Rogers's Mammoth
Clothing Warehouse, Union Hall. The passion for his elegant clothing "runs like the chiefts." The whole city has
caught the infection. And no wonder, for where else can
such clothing be bought for such prices? The public are
esgacious. They know that for cheapness and fashion combined there is no place like
UNION HALL, corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts.

KEEP UP APPEARANCES .- Patronize SMITH & RISE'S City Warerooms, No. 102 Fulton-st. You can procure of them the most fashionable Clothing at a very triling tax upon your purse, equal to the best Paris or London Fashions.

FRENCH GAITERS, BUSKINS, TIES, SLIPPERS, &c.—These articles of CANTRELL & LABOYTRAUX's manufacture, can be found in great variety of quality, style, size, color and price, at their establishment, No. 378 Bowery. Ladies, call and examine the assortment, and do not forget to look at the celebrated Linen Gaiters for traveling and summer use.

DRESS SHOES AND GAITERS .- HOW True economy teaches that the best article is the cheapest. At WATKINS'S, No. 114 Fulton-st., none but the best quality is ever offered. All the goods sold at that fashionable establishment can be warranted to wear well, and a selection can be made frem the largest assortment of styles in the United States.

BRADY'S National Gallery of Daguerrootypes, No. 25 Broadway, containing the largest col-lection of valuable Portraits in existence, will be open on Monday, the 5th of July, from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M. All in want of fine Pictures are invited to call.

HIGHEST PREMIUM GOLD PENS .- The wholesals prices of Spencer & Rencell's Premium Gold Pens have of late been much reduced, and the retail prices reduced about one-half. Now is the time for those that want a Pen unsurpassed in the world to supply themselves for a very small amount, at No. 2 Maiden-lane.

CALIFORNIA QUARTZ MINING .- The public is respectfully invited to call at Barron & Bro.'s, No. 64 Duane-st., east of Broadway, and examine a new Quartr Mill of novel construction and extraordinary efficien-cy. Wheels weighing less than 59 pounds will easily crush the bardest of stone. It will be running from 10 A. M. to

SINKS EMPTIED BY ATMOSPHERIC PRES-SURE-By which process, yard nutsances are removed in the day time, without any unpleasant effluvia whatever. Orders left at the office of the NEW-YORK PNEMATIC DRAINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 91 Mangin-st., will be punctually attended to.

Housekeepers and others in want of Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would no well to call at Wil-Laru's old established Warerooms, No. 150 Chatham-st, corner of Mulberry-st., where may be found the largest as sortment of articles in his line ever offered to the public.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 142 Washington-st., Beston.

Thirty Second-Hand Pianos, from \$20 to \$200—HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S celebrated Æolian Pianos. Also, Pianos from 7 or 8 of the best makers. Persons can thus compare, and select the best. Prices low.—Cash paid for new or 2d-hand Pianos. GOULD & BERRY, No. 297 Broadway.

"I was utterly astonished at its effect, as I generally pronounce such things humbugs. But, Sir, in this case it is a very agreeable reality, that my hair is fully restered, after a baldness of 12 years. I can recommend with certainty Lyon's KATHARON to all who are threatened with baldness or gray hair. R. E. SUTTON, Phonix, Ohio." Price only 25 cents. Sold by every druggist in the United States

E. THOMAS LYON, No. 161 Broadway, N. Y. E. THOMAS LYON, No. 161 Broadway, N. Y.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S Manufactory for these articles is celebrated in all parts of the World; persons wishing a light, elegant and durable Wig or Toupee can surely be suited. His Hair Dye haspited, (s sure guarantee) or sold, Wholesale or Retail, at No. 4 Wall-st. Copy the address, beware of imitations.

A FIGHT AMONG THE HAPPY FAMILY. A FIGHT AMONG THE HAPPY FAMILY.

A certain gentleman had gray hair for twenty years, but when DAYIS's Rahvene got among them, a different state of affairs happened; harmony was completely restored, by the disappearance of his gray locks. This wonderful preparation acted upon the roots, called into action the inert coloring glands, and reproduced the former color; it also made the hair grow more plentifully, and gave its anitral gloss. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale at the general depot, No. 306 Grand-st, and at Nos. 192 Broadway, 279 Washington-st, 362 Hudson-st., 127 Bowery, New-York; and Nos. 175 Falton-st, and 116 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

THE EYE. - WALDSTEIN & BECKEL the eminent Opticians from Germany, have removed from No. 418 to No. 451 Broadway. Having tested their skill in assisting imperfect or impaired vision, we are able to speak warmly in its favor. Their Telescopes, Microscopes, Opera Glasses, Spectacles, &c., are unsurpassed. [Tribune.

ACKNOWLEDGED AT LAST .- Read what Dr. Calvert Holland says about WATT'S Nervous Antidote, indensing and corroborating all the claims for it: "As the means by which the nervous system can be thoroughly renorated, and all nervous direases obliterated from the human frame, by the introduction of Electro-Magnetic Tonic, WATT'S Nervous Antidote is the greatest discovery of this or any other age." See the Laws and Action of the Nervous System. J. PYNE, No. 18 Ann. st.

DEAD AS A DOOR-NAIL, STARK AND STIFF

DEAD AS A DOOR-NAIL, STARK AND STIFF
The catiff Bed-bugs lie,
Shain on the instant, by a whiff
Of Lyon's Powder, just as if
Amach had hustled by.
And dead as Julius Casar, too,
The Rats and Mice keel o'er,
For Lyon's Pills their business de,
And from their holes they come—vile crew—
To die upon the floor.
Dépôt for Lyon's Powder and Pilla (now sold at the reduced price of 25 cents the box or flask,) No. 424 Broadway.

Naphtha, not only a positive but a warranted cure for Consumption and all other Diseases of the Lungs. This medicine has decided the dispute about the curability of Consumption, and satisfied the Medical Faculty and all who have used it, that Consumption and all Affections of the Lungs cannot only be cured, but that they are easily and simply cured, as almost any of the disorders to which the human frame is liable. The operation of a single bottle, which costs \$1, is sufficient to satisfy any patient—if not altogether too far gone in the disease—of this fact, and even a single dose gives evidence of its extraordinary influence in arresting and evaluating the malady, by the immediate relief which it affords. This is no quack or secret re medy. Dr. Hasrinos, its discoverer, is one of the most eminent physicians of the age, and has made a full disclosure of its history and all its component parts to the world, not wishing to incur the responsibility of confining to himself, for the sake of profit, a secret which was calculated to do such universal good. And such have been the wonderful results of its operations that the London Lancet, The Medical Times, and the most eminent physicians of both Herniapheres, are anxiously calling upon sufferers to have immediate recourse to it, and proclaiming that of all known medicines, it alone has positively established its efficacy by undeminible proofs of curing Consumption and other diseases of the lungs. The great celebrity of cessity of publishing certificates of cures. In fact, so far as who have used it, and probably no persan who has taken a bottle but would be willing to give a warm certificate in its favor, as others have already done without collidation.—

Probably two-thirds of the regular physicians on both sides of the Allantic are now using HASTINGS's Naptha Syrup in their private practice, and many of them are becoming famous for the cure of Consumption, and all Diseases of the lungs, entirely through its means. Agency for New York and vicinity, C. V. CLICKENER & HASTINGS'S Compound Syrup of

Hair Dye, for Coloring the Hair or Whiskers Instanter, upon natural principles, and warranted free from all caustic substances, is applied daily, and sold wholesale and retail, at Caistadoxo's Wig and Scalp Establishment, No. 6 Action House. N. 8 — Private rooms for applying the Dye and fitting on Wigs.

CAPE MAY .- To Let, at a moderate rent, or Cape Island, a very desirable Cottage, suitable for a gentleman and family. Almost opposite to the Mansion House, and partly furnished. It offers an excellent and convenient escape from the heat of the city during the summer. For further particulars, inquire in the store, No. 653 Broad-

MESSES EDITORS: Rumor having at-

MESSES EDITORS: Rumor having attributed not removing the plate over the glass in Mr. Clay's burial case while in this city to a change in his features rendering them repulsive, and this impression being erronsous, and calculated to do the proprietors of Piak's Metalliz Burial case an injury, we beg leave, through the colums of your paper, to correct the same.

The Committee having control of the removal of the corpse to Kentucky, with a view to avoid the confusion and delay consequent upon the irrepressible desire to linger, if permitted, to behold the features of the tilastrious and ismented decreased, thought it advisable to instruct that their public exhibition should not be made. We were desirous the plate should be removed, not only to afford a gratification to friends and visitors, (baving entire confidence that no change in features or color had taken place) but would have been placed to avail ourselves of so favorable an opportunity of demonstrating the stillity of our cases. As we had not permission to do this we same x below the certificates of Messer. My S. Wood and W. H. Putnam, to whose custody and care. W. S. Wood and W. H. Putnam, to whose custody and care proper light, and add another to the numberless evidences proper light, and add another to the numberless evidences proper light, and add another to the numberless evidences proper light, and add another to the numberless evidences proper light, and add another to the numberless evidences are the surface of the numberless evidences with the company of the company of the numberless evidences and the company of the numberless evidences.

W. M. Raymon & Co. No. 536 Broadway.

MESSES. W. M. RAYMOND & Co. MESSES. W. M. RAYMOND & Co.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your inquiries respecting the success of the Burial Case you furnished for the remains of success of the Burial Case you furnished for the remains of Hon. Henry Cley, deceased, we have to inform you the corpse was placed in it on Thursday morning, July I. Since leaving Washington City we have remored the plate over the face repeatedly, the last occasion of which was on Saturday afternoon, a few minutes before our arrival (on the cars) at Jersey City. We have the pleasure to say there was no change of features or color, although the case has been subjected to a severe test from much handling, in carrying it to the respective places appointed in the several cities where we stopped, and are sware that it will be much exposed during several days of summer heat on our future journey; still we have no doubt in being able to deliver the remains to the family and friends at Ashinol in such a state of preservation that they may behold his features without any material change. We are, truly, yours, W. S. Wood, W. H. Putnam.

THE THREE PICTURES. THE THREE PICTURES.

JULIA.—The golden sun was shining
In full meridian blaze,
When I was made the target
That gathered up his rays.

MARY.—That gathered up his rays.
MARY.—That gathered up his rays.
MARY.—That gathered up his rays.
When I, at one brief sitting,
So very true was fixed.

JANE.—The rain was pouring madly,
The day was dark and drear:
When I, with much missiving,
Sat as you see me here.
MOTHER.—Well I sun, and shade, and shower,
Seem equally to suit;
All pictures are so perfect.
You must have been to Root.

Ignificent Daguerrectypes taken in all sorts of w Magnificent Daguerreotypes taken in all sorts of Root's Premium Gallery, No. 363 Broadway.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1852.

WINFIELD SCOTT of New-Jersey. For Vice-President, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM of North-Carolina.

The Tribune is served in this City, Brooklyn, Wil-

ismaburgh and Jersey City for 124 cents per week, payable to the carriers. Names sent through the Post-Office or Penny Post will be promptly placed upon the Carriers' books. THE WHIG ALMANAC for 1852, contains the complete rote for President in 1844 and 1848. For sale at this office

Price 124 cents. It can be obtained in Baltimore, at Bur-Messrs. DERBY, ORTON & Co., Geneva, supply the Morning Edition of The Tribune at 41 P. M.

Congress .- A joint resolution was inroduced into the Senate yesterday to provide for and fix prices for the Public Printing. A bill in regard to the safety of passengers on steam vessels was discussed and ordered to be printed. Its inordinate length is its principal feature. There was barely a quorum of Senators in attendance and no interest was manifested in the proceedings.

In the House, Mr. Houston made a speech opposing the Collins appropriation. The appropriation of \$360,000 for the San Francisco Mint was passed, and the House adjourned.

Hon. John Bell declines for reasons exclusively personal the office of Secretary of the

Navy, vacated by the resignation of Mr. Graham. We also learn that the office has not been ten dered to Hon. A. Evans, as reported, and it is said that he would probably not accept if the offer should be made.

while passing through Philadelphia vesterday, is understood to have distinctly accepted the Native American nomination for President, saving to his querists: "Gentlemen, I will stand the fire." Whether the Hon. gentleman was really serious, or playing off one of those Titanic jokes of which he is at very remote periods guilty, we are not prepared to sav. The grand reception in preparation for him at Boston will undoubtedly draw him out, and then the country will be delivered from the anxiety which must ever attach to any move ment in which the Secretary may be even by im plication engaged. Let all possess their souls in

By TELEGRAPH.-The remains of Mr. CLAY arrived in Buffalo, on Tuesday night. There was a torch-light procession to meet the funeral cortege. The body was immediately put on beard the steamer Buckeye State for Cleveland.

The body arrived at Cleveland at noon yesterday, where the Kentucky Committee were in waiting. At I P.M. the cortege started for Cin-

In pursuance of an anonymous call published a week ago at Boston, a handful of men assembled last night at Fane il Hall and enacted the absurd farce of rejecting the nomination of Gen. Scott. in behalf of the Whigs of Massachusetts.' These benighted individuals, marching in sol emn procession in rear of a dozen "whereases," resolve that they will do all they know how to defeat Gen. Scott, which is equivalent to saying they mean to vote for Pierce, although they have the shamelessness to make Mr. Webster's name the bridge on which they propose to go over to Toombs, Stephens & Co.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is to be reopened on the 15th inst.

The Canada arrived at Boston yesterday at P. M. Her mails will reach us to-day.

There has been a large fire in Manchester, N. H.

DEMOCRACY AND PARTY. A Democrat by trade and an American on speculation has undertaken to write The History of Democracy in the United States." Such a work as this title fairly implies would be instructive and useful. To trace the gradual evolution and development of the Democratic principle through our Colonial and subsequent history-to show where one barrier after another silently yielded to the lessons of experience and the dictates of principle-how restrictions on the Right of Suffrage were gradually diminished or removed-how Electors of President, at first almost uniformly chosen by Legislatures, and Judges of Courts, formerly all nominated by Governors, have, in one State after another, been submitted to the ordeal of popular election, &c., &c., with the result of such changes,

CRISTADORO'S celebrated Liquid tions still blindly groping in the thick darkness whence ours has emerged, and to States which still lag behind the general line of advancement. A truly impartial history of Democratic Progress in America, with its results and lessons, would prove a valuable addition to every republican's library.

But the work of which the first number is before us is of a very different character. It was written by a partisan, to subserve the ends of his party, and must inevitably labor throughout to shape and color the facts so as to magnify and strengthen that party. It is not a mirror wherein all may see their faults reflected and be admonished to amend, but a wizzard's glass, which shows things not as they are, but as the contriver would have them appear. The author sets out with these sweeping assertions:

"The Whig party, in the United States, represents the "The Whig party, in the United States, represents the conservative principle. What the centripetal force is to the planet, this principle is to the soul. The party prescribes to itself a marrow direle, and centralizes its objects. It assumes to be the conservator of light, and claims the prerogative of standing between the great source of its rays and the vast multitudes of men upon whom they were made to shine. It holds back, withdraws and turns back, in its pelicy. It is timid, doubting and selfah. It claims rule in proportion to its knowldraws and turns back, in its policy. It is timid, doubting and selfish. It claims rule in proportion to its knowledge, forgetting that it is blinded by its possession of wealth, and deceived by its inordinate love of power. "It begs the whole question in dispute." Practically it believes that man was made for government, and not government for man. Its adherents have but a faint conception of a community of interests, or of the universality of progress. In their hearts they have a record of brass for every error and excess of liberty, but on their tongues a sponge to blot out the foulest and blackest reacheries of despotism. When in power, they stop the great wheels of advancement, as if they were the legatees of a deceased nation, instead of being the agents to do the business of its Government for the tuture good the great wheels of advancement, as it they were the legates of a deceased nation, instead of being the agents to do the business of its Government for the future good of the people. The party is professedly and confidently paternal in its measures, but it admits of no limit to the period of minority. It seeks to exert a perpetual guardianehly, that the people may be cared for, but not trusted. It becomes exhausted by its sole reliance on the resources of its artificial and constructive policy, and divided on questions of expediency as to means for continuing or reëstablishing its strength or ascendency. The element of rivalry exerts a greater power than its

tinuing or reëstablishing its strength or ascendency. The element of rivalry exerts a greater power than its love of harmony for the common good. It is not only false to principle, but faithless to its own men. They are sacrificed to secure a trifling expedient of temporary policy, and present availability in retaining power is prized above a future permanent good.

"If it may be permitted to use the expression, without offense, the back of the party is ever turned upon the present and the future. The party dwells on the events of the past; and is so intently fixed in its gaze upon what has been, with a view to the mere reproduction of measures of former times, and without much consideration of the change of circumstances, that they forget to move onward, or to leave the track of power, until crushed by the party engines of their opponents. It has to move onward, or to leave the track of power, unti-crushed by the party engines of their opponents. It has more reverence for the past acts of men than confidence in the government of God vested in the instincts and experience of the people."

"The Democratic Party represents the great principle of progress. It is onward and outward in its movements. It has a heart for action and motives for a world. It constitutes the principle of diffusi m, and is to Humanity what the centrifugal force is to the revolving orbs of a universe. What motion is to them, Democracy is to principle. It is the soul in action. It conforms to the providence of God. It has confidence in man, and an adding relinned in his high destiny. It seeks the largest liberty, the greatest good, and the surest happiness. It alms to build up the great interests of the many, to the least detriment of the few. It remembers the past, without neglecting the present. It establishes the present, without fearing to provide for the future. It cares for the weak, while it permits no injustice to the strong. It conquers the oppressor, and the future. It cares for the weak, while it permits no injustice to the strong. It conquers the oppressor, and prepares the subjects of tyramy for freedom. It melts the blgot's heart to meekness and reconciless his mind to knowledge. It dispels the clouds of ignorance and superstition, and prepares the people for instruction and self-respect. It adds wisdom to legislation, and improved judgment to government. It favors enterprise that yields a reward to the many, and an industry that is permanent. It is the ploneer of Humanity—the conservator of nations. If FAMLS ONLY WHEN IT CEASES TO BE TRUE TO ITSELF. VOX POPULI VOX DEI has proved to be both a proverb and a prediction."

-Of course, having made these sweeping assertions at the outset, the author is under a moral necessity of twisting the facts into an appearance of conformity thereto. Whenever he finds a fact militating against the propositions which he sets out to establish, he must either slur it over as insignificant or pettifog it into seeming consistency with his theory. He DANIEL WEBSTER IN THE FIELD .- We has unfitted himself for his self-chosen learn from reliable sources that Mr. WEBSTER, task by prostituting it to the service of his own avarice and his patrons' ambition. Democracy being a principle which any party out of power is likely enough to profess and any party in power quite as likely to violate, he has stripped it of its natural defense in the popular jealousy of the possessors of power by teaching his readers to expect all good from one party and apprehend all evil from the other. His disciples will be incited to judge measures by their labels rather than their intrinsic character, and to rely more on well traced genealogies than on essential right and

> We cite his Pharisaic assumptions above quoted to the bar of Reason. We appeal from his groundless assertions to notorious facts. We challenge him to point us to a State which, by its position, predominant pursuits, constitution, laws, customs and social institutes, is more purely democratic than Vermont, which is yet the most reliably, uniformly WHIG State in the Union. We dare him to contrast its institutions, character, history, population, with those of South Carolina and Arkansas, the two most uniformly and overwhelmingly . Democratic' States, according to party designations. Then we challenge him to contrast Massachusetts, usually the leading Whig State, with Virginia, the mother of Democracy,' and show which is the more thoroughly conservative-which 'holds back,' and 'is timid, doubting and selfish,' and which turns its back on the future and 'dwells on the events of the past.' Brave words these, but let us see where they justly apply. Let us see which 'cares for the weak,' and 'prepares the subjects of tyranny for freedom.' Let us see in which the children of Poverty and Toil find the most thorough provision made at the expense of Property for their fit education and development. Let us see where those children are most frequently qualified, by the institutions and influences surrounding them, to instruct, admonish and bless their brethren throughout the world. We dare this Pharisaic Democracy to the ordeal which its lofty pretensions has pro-

'Ah! but there is Slavery in Carolina and Virginia, and none in Vermont and Massachusetts.'-Indeed! Then tell us why party Democracy is relatively stronger would prove of inestimable benefit to Na- in Slave and weaker in Free States. If

'the Democratic party' were truly the party of Progress and Humanity, seeking 'the largest liberty' erd 'the great interests of the many,' how could it always count on the support of the States most tenacious of Slavery and hestile to any discussion of its rightfulness and necessity ? Why are free Vermont and Massachusetts instinctively Whig, and slave Virginia and South Carolina unchangeably 'Democratic!'

Is it not a monstrous absardity, a manifest futility, to contend that John P. Hale or John G. Whittier has ceased to be a Democrat by becoming an Abolitionist? Who does not know that he is more Democratic in principle row than he was before his change ! Who really believes that William H. Seward is less democratic or more conservative in his instincts and purposes than Messrs. Mason and Hunter, the Senators from Virginia ? Nav-to bring the case directly home-what journal recognized as 'Democratic' is less like our author's definition of Whiggery or more like his description of Democracy than this same New-York Tribune which you are now reading ?

O! we don't consider The Tribune a regular Wnig peper-it makes its own Platforms and is decoursed as heretical by Cotton Winggery ?'

Yes, Sirs! and to-morrow you will be holding it up as a scarecrow to slaveholders, and swearing it the grand mouthpiece and embodiment of Northern Whiggery You will cry, 'Look at its immense circu-· lation, exceeding that of almost any dozen other Whig papers-that tells whether it really speaks for Northern do we think that this point was fully Whiggery or not.' And next day, if you want to make votes on the other tack. you will be swearing it back into heresy and insignificance.

-But we will not now pursue the discussion further. Very much that the writer of this 'History' says is true in itself, but false in the use to which he perverts it. When he says of Democracy that

"Its genius is to assert and advance the true dignity of mind, to elevate the motives and affections of Man, and to extend, establish, protect and equalize the com-mon rights of Humanity..."

we need but answer- 'This is not that sort of Democracy which South Carolina preeminently possesses and Vermont eschews -is not that Democracy which distinguishes the Governor of Arkansas from the Governor of Wisconsin-but a very different article; and you are guilty of fraud in seeking to pass off the one for the other .-It is of a piece with the shabby trick which prefixes a Portrait of Washington to your work, when you well know that Washington was never a Democrat in your sense, was opposed, throughout his civil Administration by the Democratic party you write to eulogize; and that his last public act was that of voting, as he had ever voted, for the party which you stigmatize as "false to principle," hostile to progress, and distrustfal of the People. Was it not enough to libel the Hero's character and defame his career by the whole tenor of your work, without at the same time pressing him into your service and making his portrait decoy readers to his own defamation?

SHALL AMERICAN CITIZENS BE PROTECTED ?

We have become acquainted with several cases in which individuals have been put to great loss of time and money, with serious vexation and inconvenience, owing to the still unsettled state of the question how far the United States are prepared to sustain and enforce their doctrine of allegiance and naturalization. We will mention two of them. A gentleman, an emigrant from one of the Northern German States, who had long been a naturalized citizen of the United States, was called home in 1850 to visit his father, then evidently approaching his end. He took with him a passport, signed, as usual, by the Secretary of State, and properly countersigned at the port where he landed He had, however, not performed the usual military service previously to his emigration, and it was hinted to him that, in case he made his appearance in his father's house, he would be even then forced into the army. We know that he sent the passport to the proper authorities, with the demand that he, as an American citizen, might be allowed to visit his native place. and received for answer that he could only pass the boundaries at his peril. What the result was in that case we are not informed.

The other case was that of an American citizen born a Prussian subject, who at an early age had emigrated to America, and, after some years, had returned home on a visit under the protection of an American passport. This proved no protection to him, for he was seized, forced into the army, and was not allowed to return to the United States till he had served three years.

A third case we find in the Editorial correspondence of The Savannah Republican, as follows:

lican, as follows:

"Speaking of native-born Germans who revisit their father and after becoming citizens of the United States, a singular case has just occurred in Hanaver. Frederick Leopold, a naturalized citizen of the United States from Charleston, South Carolina, has been arrested by the Hanoverlan Government, and scatened by a tribunal to seven years of active service in the army. This is on the plea that he owed military service to his native country. His passport from the Department at Washington, his citizenship and residence of sixteen years among us, has availed him nothing in the face of this atrocious tyranny. Mr. Leopold has applied to Mr. King for his interference in the case, and Mr. K. has written to the United States Legation at Berlin to obtain his release. Here is a question which ought to have written to the United States begands at hering by obtain his release. Here is a question which ought to have been settled long since, one would suppose. If a natu-ralized citizen, who has committed no orime cannot visit the land of his birth without being placed in durance, and subjected to military service, it surely ought to be known at once—so that the grievance may be redressed."

Now, we understand the American doc. trine on the subject of naturalization to be this: Among the inalienable rights of all men ('niggers' only excepted) is that | party, and Gov. Howell Cobb of Georgia,

of choosing their domicil, and with it the power or Government to which they will owe and pay allegiance. That the American, who wishes to become a member of an Indian tribe, as in the case of Sam Houston, or a subject of Emperor Nicholas, Soulouque, Francis Joseph, the King of Dahomey, the Queen of England, or the Monarch of the Mosquito Coast, has a perfect right so to do; and by giving up all claim to protection from the United States Government, frees himself from all like James Buchanan, Francis Baylies and obligation and a legiance to it. What is true of American citizens we claim also to be true of men born in other countries, let their customs and laws be what they may. We go behind all customs and laws in this case, and say that the only allegiance which a man cannot cast off at will, when he chooses to leave his birthplace, is his allegiance to his Creator, and the only law which he carnot cast off is the higher law of the Almighty. The European doctrine and Bocock, of Va., rejoicing that their is the reverse of this. Kings are born only distinctive principle had been expli-Dei Gratia to rule—subjects are born Dei citly condemned and execrated at Balimala Gratia to be ruled. The subject owes allegiance and obedience to that Government under which he comes into existence. and no change in his circumstances. nothing as possible. The best letter was no change in his relations or conditions can change this allegiance or relieve him from its obligations. A Holy Alliance may to remember and redeem some of their dischange his master, but he can have no power nor rights in the premises.

Britain has abandoned this doctrine. But has she! We can find no abandonment of it in the treaty of peace of 1814-nor raised at that time; the question then being whether our flag on the high seas shall protect all who sail beneath it. Thanks to the present Secretary of State that question is now settled. As to other European rowers, the only case in which we know of any concession being made to the American doctrine is found in a clause of that instrument, jocosely called a Constitution, which the King of Prussia went through the farce of solemnly swearing to on the 7th of February, 1850, and which runs to this effect: "That the right of emigration shall be unrestricted save in the matter of Military service."

It is generally supposed that Great

Here then is a point at which the laws of the United States and those of the German | Are we now to understand that they were States clash; we say to all the world, "come over hither, live as good citizens a certain length of time, forswear all allegiance to any foreign principality or power, take the oath to obey and honor the Constitution of the American Republic, and you shall enjoy all immunities, rights and privileges of American citizens. Our flag shall protect you in your goings out and comings in, the wings of the eagle shall be spread over you, and beneath them you shall find your defense to the ends of the hear this.

There is now scarcely a spot within the wide spread limits of our Republic where may not be found young men, who have accepted this invitation, coming over with their property, their talents, and their industry. In the lapse of time they have taken the required oaths and acquired the rights of citizenship.

Multitudes of these left home before they had reached the age at which men are required to join the army-others have hastened hither to avoid the ungrateful service. and some have fled from the tyranny of the camp and sought freedom with us. But none of them can venture to place their feet upon their native soil; parents may die, property may be left them, business may call them thither, but they step upon German ground at their peril. An American passport, is but a blank paper. The Prussian demands the pound of flesh-the three years' servicethe Hanoverian demands the fatal trial of the lot; and he who draws it is chained for seven years. As with the greater powers, so with each little duke or prince, whose possessions hardly vie with a goodsized Kentucky plantation.

Let the universal European war break out, which all are so anxiously awaitinglet those clouds which darken the horizon once burst, and all Europe will be filled with proclamations commanding every subject to return to the assistance of King and Fatherland, and branding as traitors worthy to die all such as have hitherto escaped, and now refuse to perform the legal military service. Of what avail will then be the American flag or the signature of an American Secretary of State ?

To the American Republic the world owes that article in the code of international law by which every man, be his birth place what it may, is protected by the flag of that country whereof he is a citizen. Is the American Republic prepared to go that one step farther, which shall not only give every man the right to choose the power to which he will owe his allegiance, but shall protect him in that choice ?

THE TAMMANY ORATION.

The Tammany Society's celebration of the 4th (on the 5th) was a very good thing; and, since no eport of it has appeared which separates the grains of wheat from the bushels of chaff wherein the stupidity of reporters has buried them, we propose to give a brief running account of it.

The chief speakers were a pair of Siamese twins known as John Van Buren, late orator general of the 'Free Soil'

chief of the late 'Union' party. Of course they 'fraternized' to a dot on Pierce and King, but they do not seem to have said any thing worth reporting. The fact of their appearance on the same boards excited a liveliness of expectation which nothing could satisfy-so they said. substantially, nothing.

Next came the letters, which, in quantity and variety, exceed all precedent. There were letters from old Federalista. Thomas H. Bayly, vociferous for 'Democracy ;' letters from Protective Tariff men. like Senator James, Mahlon Dickerson and David L. Seymour, going the whole hog for the Baltimore Platform which condemns all Protection ; and from conspicuous Free-Soilers, such as Martin Van Buren, Jehn A. Dix, Marcus Morton, Dudley Burwell, C. C. Cambreleng, &c., bitter anti-Compromise men, like Bragg, of Ala, more, so that they could return to the old game of humbug and mouthing professions of Democracy, which mean as nearly one from Gov. Kossuru, declining to attend. but stirring up the Tammany Democracy carded promises with regard to European struggles for Liberty. Hear him!

Returning my heartfelt thanks for the honor of the invitation, I hope, Sir, that while you meet to lay the foundation of a triumph of principles which under the basis of the Declaration of Independence of American ca, the Tammany Society, always consistent in its view and scationents, will, at the moment of the present criss, the issue of which cannot fall to react upon the issue of the contemporary crisis in the condition of the old world, not decline to confirm the hopes of the oppressed, in confirming those principles, also, which have been so salemnly and so emphatically proclaimed from Tamman Hall in October last."

Mr. Van Buren (Senior) is very glad that "the disturbing subject of Slavery has, by the action of both the great parties of the country been withdrawn from the canvass between them," which he thinks improves the chance of Pierce and King, whom he considers very clever fellows. But does Mr. Van Buren mean that he has repudiated the opinions respecting Slavery in the District and in the future which he deliberately avowed in accepting the Buffalo nomination for President! We were accused of recreancy to those principles because we did not see fit to support him. only put on for the occasion, and laid aside upon the first demonstration that they would not pay ?

The letter fullest of 'Democrats' and Democracy,' is that of A. G. Magrath of South Carolina, who oracularly avers that "However pleasant it may be to some to sneer at the dea of the rule of the People, yet will it only be when he People cease to rule that we can cease to be free."

The 'People' whom South Carolina coolly consigns from day to day to the auction block will doubtless be glad to The following is altogether the honest-

est and bluntest letter of the two hundred or so received by the Committee in answer to invitations scattered so profusely that one man was pressed to attend who hung himself some three years ago! His widow responds with an assurance that he would vote for Pierce and King this fall if he only were alive to do it. Then he should have held on, for they will need votes intensely. We respectfully suggest to the rest of the party that they refrain from hanging themselves till next November, when they will be provided with a fair excuse for doing it.

-But we are stopping too long from Mr. Ingersoll's frank and graphic letter, with which we close this summary :

FOREST HILL, PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1852.
GENTLEMEN, As I cannot leave home at present, to take advantage of the invitation by which I am honored, to celebrate with the Tammany Society the approaching national anniversary, you will perhaps excuse, is stead of my attendance, the few sentiments herewith

submitted.

Lately, the people of France have chosen a President by universal suringe. Presently, the people of Grest Britain are to choose Members of Parliament, by right

by universal suffage. Presently, the people of Gress Britain are to choose Members of Parliament, by right of suffrage largely extended beyond what it was there. And then some three millions of American citizens will, without commotion or dangerous controversy, likewise elect their President. Within the same four month, three of the most powerful and enlightened nations will practically acknowledge that great principle of popular sovereignty of which the American Declaration of ladependence was the harbinger.

Cordially sympathizing in what you say of disaffection, and attached to the party of which your society is prominent support, I nevertheless deem the approaching Presidential context remarkably free from maspecious results. Candidates will be severly tried; but caudid appreciation must. I think, acknowledge that all four of those lately placed before the public, of both parties, for advocacy, are safe men, from no one of whom has the country anything to fear, but, on the contrary, must to hope. Two of them—Mr. King and General Scotthave known well nearly forty years, and on many tring occasions found them both always patriotic, judicious and serviceable. The other two—General Pierce and Mr. Graham—I have not known so long or so well but after some service in Congress with them both, feel sure that they are gentlemen with whom our institutions will never be to jured or endangered.

General Pierce I consider a very happy hit in the confeel sure that they are gentlemen with whom our institutions will never be to jured or endangered.

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The Chief Madatage of the contraction of

General Pierce I consider a very happy hit in the confusion of competition at the Convention; an excellent candidate, who will make an excellent President.

The Chief Magistracy of this country has become as immostly considered. President Washington's proclametion of neutrality. President Washington's proclametion of neutrality. President Washington's proclametion of neutrality. President Jefferson's purchase of Louishana and indefinite embargo, President Monreed declaration against European incursions, President Jackson's destruction of the Bank, President Polk's recall of Gen. Scott from the head of the army which casquered Mexico, and acting President Filimore's arrest of the Cuban adventure, by which much more was done than ever was attempted by any European executive is preserve neutrality—every one of them merely executive and individual acts, proves that a President of the United States has more power, merely as such, than as king or Queen in Europe, hardly excepting the Emperer of all the Russias.

It behooves, therefore, to be very careful whom we treat with such power.

The only two questions of interior policy on which the country is much divided, are, effice and statery. No one, I faster myself, of the four candidates now before the public, will pander to that detestable asses of mittermed Democracy, by which humble and harmless is cumbents of inferior places are punished for not votagor binking as partisans or demagigues require. If so, a most desirable recurrence to first principles will be brought about. And as to slavery, he rival party conventions of Baltimore have rendered it impossible for any President to disturb and agistant the Uniton on the subject, wishout violating all party and both party pledges, as well as all particitic considerations.

Large majorities of both parties, represented in these Conventions, have emphatically declared that Slavery, no matter whether right or wrong, is part and parcel door State rights, with which the nation has nothing to do but to let it aione.

The Ric

The Rical Porty Conventions—Competing to vindical Slavery as part of that American Liberty which to treaty of independence recognizes, and no foreign action must meddle with.

I am your respectful and obedient servant.